NOVEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2998.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1787.

This Day is published,

BY M. CAREY,

In MARKET, near SECOND-STREET,

A Second EDITION

OF THE

The *American Museum*,

For JANUARY, 1787.

The subscription for the American Museum is 18*s* per annum, for which two volumes, each containing 624 pages, are given.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his PRITING-OFFICE in Trenton,

The New-Jersey Almanack

For the Year of our LORD 1788.

Containing a variety of instructive and entertaining Matter in PROSE and VERSE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,

Agreed to in Convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787.

Also to be had by the quantity of WALPOLE GREGORY, at Arch-street ferry, Philadelphia.

*** This Almanack contains twelve pages more than usual.

WANTED immediately, a single man who understands the cutlery business, especially making scythes. One who can bring a good recommendation for workmanship and deportment will meet with better encouragement than he would expect, by applying to the subscriber, near the Compass tavern, on the main road, withing 19 miles of Lancaster.

† DAVID WHITEHILL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Ackerly, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their claims regularly attested.

† ELIZABETH ACKERLY, } Administrat.
Oct. 31, 1787. WILLIAM HOSSALL, }

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday, the 30th of this instant, November, on the premises, at two o'clock in afternoon, a certain Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in Plumstead township; containing about 17 acres and 115 perches; bounded by lands of Christian Overholt, Matthew Day, Edward Good, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Glause, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Monday, the 3d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Bedminster township; containing about 75 acres, one quarter, and 30 perches, be the same more or less; bounded by lands late of Lawrence Growden, Enoch Flowers, Stophel Ongonys, Henry Kepers, William Darroch, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Robinson, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Wednesday, the 5th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Milford township, bounded by lands of John Edwards, junior, Abraham Shelly, Jacob Shelly, and others; containing about 50 acres. Taken in execution as the property of John Edwards, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 14th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract or parcel of Land, situate in Bensalem township, bounded by lands of Nicholas Vansandt, land now or late of Patrick Duncan, Edmund Duncan, William Duncan, and others, containing 70 acres and 70 perches. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Vansandt, and to be sold by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Pennsbury manor, Falls township; bounded by the Bristol road, &c. containing 54 acres, one quarter and twelve perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Scott and Robert Scott, and to be sold, by §

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, November 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esqrs. Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 28th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain plantation or tract of land, situate partly in Solebury and partly in Plumstead townships; bounded by lands of John Carey, Thomas Smith, Joseph Beans, and others; containing 45 acres and 64 perches:----And also seven full equal and undivided eleventh parts of and in a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate in Solebury township, aforesaid; being part of a tract of land called the Mine Tract; bounded by land of Jonathan Pickering, John Carey, George Wall, and others; containing 38 acres and three quarters, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jonas Ingham, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from George Schlosser, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Esquires, Trustees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at two o'clock in the afternnon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement and tract of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of John Means, James Fairies, Richard Wells, William Hart, William Bowman, Adam Tinsman, and others, containing 118 acres and 119 perches and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Foreman, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the first of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Plumsted township, bounded by lands of Alexander Wilson, William Hart, and others, containing 100 acres. Taken in execution as the property of William Chilcott, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Nockamixon, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris and Company's land, and lands late of John Chapman, Arthur Erwin, John Hitts, and others; containing 225 acres and 61 perches, and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Christopher Sigafous, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 19th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Haycock, bounded by lands of John Fry, Stephen Ackerman, Jacob Shock, Felty Nicholas, and others, containing 150 acres and 26 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Deil, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 20th of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract of Land, situate in or near the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of Philip Man, Henry Clime, and others, containing 137 acres and 152 perches, and allowance, &c. Taken in execution as the property of William Albert, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 21st of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, bounded by lands of William Deil, land late of Josiah Brian, Simon Peter Gairets, and others; containing 51 acres and 101 perches. Taken in execution as the property of David Gehrig, and to be sold, by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22d of December next, on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Rockhill, bounded by lands of Felix Bruners, William Haycock, Michael Bliler, Joseph Rawlings, Jacob Smith, John Roberts and Richard Roberts, containing 139 acres and an half of land, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Jacob Hartzell, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, October 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 26th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A certain Tract or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom and others, and by the county line, containing 50 acres, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On THURSDAY, the 22d of November instant, on the premises, in the borough of Chester,

THAT commodious and well accustomed INN, the Sign of the Ship General Washington, in said borough, two excellent grass lots of about 5 acres, in high cultivation, and a large garden, all well inclosed and in good repair. At which time and place the terms of sale will be made known, by

Nov. 2, 1787. § JOHN HARPER.

N. B. If not sold, will be rented, and may be entered upon immediately.

WHEREAS Mary Duyr, formerly the wife of Peter Buzzard, hath thought good to leave him and her children, and renounce her marriage with said Buzzard, and hath given from under her hand never to lay claim to any of his estate, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, and also received a valuable confideration, wherewith said Mary acknowledged herself satisfied: Know ye, therefore, that I said Buzzard, for this and other good causes, am obliged to warn the public not to lend nor trust said Mary Duyr (otherways Mary Pond) on my account, as I will not pay any contract or debt created by her in my name. † PETER BUZZARD.

August 19, 1787.

Gosben, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Kennet; bounded by lands of Joshua Harlen, lands late of James House, and others, containing 100 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of George Dickey and wife, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Gosben, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate part in the township of East Fallowfield and part in West Marlborough; bounded by lands of James Hambleton, George Harlen, and others, containing 102 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Joseph Speer and Jacob Chandler, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Gosben, Chester county, October 30 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or parcels of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Wilson, Robert Brown, John M'Grew, and others, containing 154 acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate late of Samuel Cross and wife, and to be sold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Gosben, Chester county, October 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hands and seals of the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township of Londonderry; bounded by lands of John Tagg, John Thompson, and others, containing 124 acres, be the same more or less. Said messuage and tract of land to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of Henry and William Moore, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Gosben, Chester county, October 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, containing 27 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abel Griffith, and lands late of Bryan Collins, James Chalfant, and others; the whole to be sold at the suit of the commonwealth, as the estate late of George Jacobs, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, being the 30th of last month, a brown GELDING, about 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, has not been docked, has neither brand nor ear mark, is a little cat hammed, hath a small white on the inside of one of his thighs occasioned by a hurt when he was a colt, shod before, a natural trotter and canters well, has a good carriage and high courage, had a little piece broke off one of his teeth in the upper jaw, hath a midling thick mane which hangs to the off side, is hollow eyed. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and secure said horse so that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to conviction, shall receive SIX SILVER DOLLARS for horse and thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by me, now living at Mr. Robert Elliot's, on the Gulph road, near the Gulph mill, in Lower Merion, Montgomery county.

November 5, 1787. § WILLIAM NOBLIT.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE FARM containing about 200 acres, situate in Nether-Providence township, Chester county, and state of Pennsylvania, within two miles of Chester and 14 from Philadelphia, having thereon a good two story stone dwelling-house, frame kitchen and frame barn, a stone milk house and granery over it, on an excellent spring of water, within three poles of the dwelling-house, an apple orchard consisting of about 200 bearing trees, besides a number of pear, peach, quince and cherry trees, 20 acres of meadow made and more may be made, with a sufficient quantity of timber for the whole tract.

There is also on said farm, an excellent freestone quarry, whence stone have been carried to the bettering-house and a number of others in Philadelphia and elsewhere. The arable land is of an excellent quality, the fields well watered, and the whole farm under good fence, For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises, who will shew the land, and make the payments easy. § ISAAC WEAVER.

November 2, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Marple township, Chester county, on the 29th of September last, a dark bay Gelding, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old, with a star in his forehead, some saddle marks, lame in one of his hind legs occasioned by the spavin. The owner, proving property, paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

Oct. 17, 1787. § ISAAC MARIS.

TO BE SOLD,

(In a good stand for a STORE, or other public business)

A SMALL Plantation of fertile good land, consisting of about 40 acres, lying on the main road leading from Mountholly to Haddonfield, Philadelphia, &c. on which are erected two dwelling-houses, one of which is two stories high, and four rooms on a floor, the other two stories high and three rooms on a floor, a large stone smoke-house, a large hay house with a number of stalls for horses, and other out houses; on it is an apple orchard of the best kind of fruit, about 26 acres of the land is cleared, of which five acres are good meadow, and more may be made, and about eight acres of good timber swamp; the place is chiefly under good cedar fence. Near to the above is other land with which the purchaser may, if he chuses, be accommodated. For further particulars enquire of JOHN KAIGHN, merchant, in Philadelphia, or of the subscriber, living near the premises. NOAH HAINES.

Township of Evesham, County of Burlington, West-Jersey, Tenth Month 20, 1787.

From the New-York Packet.

The FŒDERALIST.

To the People of the State of NEW-YORK.

WHEN the people of America reflect that they are now called upon to decide a queſtion, which, in its conſequence, muſt prove one of the moſt important that ever engaged their attention, the propriety of their taking a very comprehenſive, as well as a very ſerious view of it, will be evident.

Nothing is more certain than the indiſpenſable neceſſity of government, and it is equally undeniable, that whenever and however it is inſtituted, the people muſt cede to it ſome of their natural rights, in order to veſt it with requiſite powers. It is well worthy of conſideration therefore, whether it would conduce more to the intereſt of the people of America, that they ſhould, to all general purpoſes, be one nation, under one fœderal government, or that they ſhould divide themſelves into ſeparate confederacies, and give to the head of each the ſame kind of powers which they are adviſed to place in one national government.

It has until lately been a received and uncontradicted opinion, that the proſperity of the people of America depended on their continuing firmly united, and the wiſhes, prayers and efforts of our beſt and wiſeſt citizens have been conſtantly directed to that object. But politicians now appear, who inſiſt that this opinion is erroneous, and that inſtead of looking for ſafety and happineſs in union, we ought to ſeek it in a diviſion of the States into diſtinct confederacies or ſovereignties—However extraordinary this new doctrine may appear, it nevertheleſs has its advocates; and certain characters who were much oppoſed to it formerly, are at preſent of the number—Whatever may be the arguments or inducements, which have wrought this change in the ſentiments and declarations of theſe gentlemen, it certainly would not be wiſe in the people at large to adopt theſe new political tenets, without being fully convinced that they are founded in truth and ſound policy.

It has often given me pleaſure to obſerve, that independent America was not compoſed of detached and diſtant territories, but that one connected, fertile, wide ſpreading country was the portion of our weſtern ſons of liberty. Providence has in a particular manner bleſſed it with a variety of ſoils and productions, and watered it with innumerable ſtreams, for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants—A ſucceſſion of navigable waters forms a kind of chain round its borders, as if to bind it together; while the moſt noble rivers in the world, running at convenient diſtances, preſent them highways for the eaſy communication of friendly aids, and the mutual tranſportation and exchange of their various commodities.

With equal pleaſure I have as often taken notice, that Providence has been pleaſed to give this one connected country, to one united people, a people deſcended from the ſame anceſtors, ſpeaking the ſame language, profeſſing the ſame religion, attached to the ſame principles of government, very ſimilar in their manners and cuſtoms, and who, by their joint counſels, arms and efforts, fighting ſide by ſide through a long and bloody war, have nobly eſtabliſhed their general liberty and independence.

This country and this people ſeem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the deſign of Providence, that an inheritance ſo proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the ſtrongeſt ties, ſhould never be ſplit into a number of unſocial, jealous and alien ſovereignties.

Similar ſentiments have hitherto prevailed among all orders and denominations of men among us—To all general purpoſes we have uniformly been one people; each individual citizen every where enjoying the ſame national rights, privileges and protection— — As a nation we have made peace and war; as a nation we have vanquiſhed our common enemies; as a nation we have formed alliances and made treaties, and entered into various compacts and conventions with foreign States.

A ſtrong ſenſe of the value and bleſſings of union induced the people, at a very early period to inſtitute a fœderal government to preſerve and perpetuate it; They formed it almoſt as ſoon as they had a political exiſtence; nay at a time, when their habitations were in flames, when many of their citizens were bleeding, and when the progreſs of hoſtility and deſolation left little room for thoſe calm and mature enquiries and reflections, which muſt ever precede the formation of a wiſe and well balanced government for a free people——It is not to be wondered at that a government inſtituted in times ſo inauſpicious, ſhould, on experiment, be found greatly deficient and inadequate to the purpoſe it was intended to anſwer.

This intelligent people perceived and regretted theſe defects Still continuing no leſs attached to union, than enamoured of liberty, they obſerved the danger which immediately threatened the former and more remotely the latter; and being perſuaded that ample ſecurity for both, could only be found in a national government more wiſely framed, they, as with one voice, convened the late Convention at Philadelphia, to take that important ſubject under conſideration.

This Convention, compoſed of men who poſſeſſed the confidence of the people, and many of whom had become highly diſtinguiſhed by their patriotiſm, virtue and wiſdom, in times which tried the minds and hearts of men, undertook the arduous taſk — In the mild ſeaſon of peace, with minds unoccupied by other ſubjects, they paſſed many months in cool uninterrupted and daily conſultations; and finally, without having been awed by power, or influenced by any paſſions except love for their country, they preſented and recommended to the people the plan produced by their joint and very unanimous counſels.

Admit, for ſo it is the fact, that this plan is only recommended, not impoſed, yet let it be remembered, that it is neither recommended to blind approbation, nor to blind reprobation; but to that ſedate and candid conſideration, which the magnitude and importance of the ſubject demands, and which it certainly ought to receive —— But this, (as was remarked in the foregoing number of this paper,) is more to be wiſhed than expected that it may be ſo conſidered and examined—Experience on a former occaſion teaches us not to be too ſanguine in ſuch hopes. It is not yet forgotten, that well grounded apprehenſions of imminent danger induced the people of America to form the memorable Congreſs of 1774. That body recommended certain meaſures to their conſtituents, and the event proved their wiſdom; yet it is freſh in our memories how ſoon the Preſs began to teem with pamphlets and weekly papers againſt thoſe very meaſures--Not only many of the officers of government who obeyed the dictates of perſonal intereſt, but others from a miſtaken eſtimate of conſequences, or the undue influence of former attachments, or whoſe ambition aimed at objects which did not correſpond with the public good, were indefatigable in their endeavours to perſuade the people to reject the advice of that patriotic Congreſs—Many indeed were deceived and deluded, but the great majority of the people reaſoned and decided judiciouſly; and happy they are in reflecting that they did ſo.

They conſidered that the Congreſs was compoſed of many wiſe and experienced men—That being convened from different parts of the country, they brought with them and communicated to each other a variety of uſeful information—That in the courſe of the time they paſſed together in enquiring into and diſcuſſing the true intereſts of their country, they muſt have acquired very accurate knowledge on that head—That they were individually intereſted in the public liberty and proſperity, and therefore that it was not leſs their inclination, than their duty, to recommend only ſuch meaſures, as after the moſt mature deliberation they really thought prudent and adviſeable.

Theſe and ſimilar conſiderations then induced the people to rely greatly on the judgment and integrity of the Congreſs, and they took their advice, notwithſtanding the various arts and endeavours uſed to deter and diſſuade them from it. But if the people at large had reaſon to confide in the men of that Congreſs, few of whom had then been fully tried or generally known, ſtill greater reaſon have they now to reſpect the judgment and advice of the Convention, for it is well known that ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of that Congreſs, who have been ſince tried and juſtly approved for patriotiſm and ablities, and who have grown old in acquiring political information, were alſo members of this Convention, and carried into it their accumulated knowledge and experience.

It is worthy of remark that not only the firſt, but every ſucceeding Congreſs, as well as the late Convention, have invariably joined with the people in thinking that the proſperity of America depended on its union. To preſerve and perpetuate it, was the great object of the people in forming that Convention, and it is alſo the great object of the plan which the Convention has adviſed them to adopt. With what propriety therefore, or for what good purpoſes, are attempts at this particular period, made by ſome men, to depreciate the importance of the union? or why is it ſuggeſted that three or four confederacies would be better than one? I am perſuaded in my own mind, that the people have always thought right on this ſubject, and that their univerſal and uniform attachment to the cauſe of the union, reſts on great and weighty reaſons, which I ſhall endeavour to develope and explain in ſome enſuing papers—They who promote the idea of ſubſtituting a number of diſtinct confederacies in the room of the plan of the Convention, ſeem clearly to foreſee that the rejection of it would put the continuance of the union in the utmoſt jeopardy—that certainly would be the caſe, and I ſincerely wiſh that it may be as clearly foreſeen by every good citizen, that whenever the diſſolution of the union arrives, America will have reaſon to exclaim in the words of the Poet, "*Farewell, a long Farewell, to all my Greatneſs.*"

PUBLIUS.

SALEM, Oct. 30.

A friend at Marblehead favors us with the following particulars of a late melancholy occurrence? "The moſt aſtoniſhing ſcenes are continually pouring in upon our minds in this place, to ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh our belief in a governing Providence, and at the ſame time keep alive every tender ſenſibility of the human heart.

"This day arrived from ſea, Mr. Anthony Jones, cloathed with the melancholy tidings, that the ſchooner Waſhington, in the hurricane of the 29th of Auguſt, was upſet and entirely loſt—adding, like the meſſenger of Job, this moſt diſtreſſing part, *and I only have eſcaped to tell you.*

"The maſter, captain Samuel Gale, has left, beſides a numerous family, a widow diſconſolate for the loſs of a child as well as huſband, in the affecting cataſtrophe—ſtill further heightened by the circumſtance of another at home, arrived at mature age, already, to appearance, *encircled within the arms of death.* The mate, Mr. William Ingals, has left a parent in the bittereſt anguiſh for the loſs of an only ſon, and her only earthly ſupport; beſides a train of little ones, and a companion juſt ready to have preſented him with a new pledge of their conjugal affection.

"The relator of this ſorrowful tale eſcaped in a moſt marvelous manner. His firſt attempt for ſafety was by throwing himſelf into the ſea, and then returning to the hull, unto which he clung for the ſpace of an hour; but being waſhed off, his next alternative was ſwimming to a piece of the fore boom, not larger than a buoy, which was floating along, on which he ſupported himſelf for 13 hours more, in the midſt of the tumultuous ſea. The only gleam of hope, which dawned upon him, aroſe from the appearance of a diſabled brig, bearing towards him, but, when arrived, not a boat was left belonging to her, to take in the *poor ſupplicant.* Though faint, and ſeemingly exhauſted, ſufficiency of ſtrength remained, properly to ſecure around his own body a rope, thrown out for the purpoſe, by means of which he was drawn into this ark of ſafety, to the no ſmall joy and ſurpriſe of the humane and generous ſtrangers.

"His gratitude was augmented by ſeeing, in a few moments after he was received on board, a multitude of ſharks, thoſe fiſhes of prey, hovering around them; though not one was diſcovered by him, when in his former perilous ſituation.

"While we triumph in the goodneſs of God towards this man, human reaſon would have been for ſelecting a different perſon for the ſubject of this aſtoniſhing deliverance, in the room of him, who has not a ſingle dependant. *But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.*"

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.

There are certain periods in human concerns, that are deſigned in providence, and no doubt wiſely ordered by the Deity to try the patience and fortitude of the members of every community. Whether the object is for the puniſhment, or the purifying its inhabitants, is not material, as one or the other of theſe purpoſes ſeem abſolutely neceſſary ſhould take place, in order that individuals ſhould be rouſed from the natural ſloth and indolence that characteriſes humanity. The preſent moment ſeems to be the moſt important, and the moſt critical of any period within the memory of man, and to which every great and important tranſaction of a public nature has pointed theſe 25 years; and every moment ſeems to create new matter which will be productive either of building up a great and boundleſs empire, or circumſcribing ſcanty and narrow limits for the inhabitants of this country, ſuited only for ſavage chiefs or barbarous tyrants—the latter will inevitably be the conſequence, ſhould we reject the government offered for our acceptance. A change in our ſyſtem is unavoidable—every countenance indicates the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of a new birth—and nothing but our own folly and madneſs can prevent our growing up to manhood, and eſtabliſh our empire as on a rock.

My countrymen, the happineſs of one and all is the ſame. I conſider myſelf as one of the whole—every member of the community is upon one footing. This new offered government is equal, every individual is a fair candidate for the higheſt ſeat in the empire, which is a matter unknown to every nation in the world, which muſt be a moſt powerful incentive and ſpur to every laudable exertion to be virtuous and learned; which, thanks be to Heaven, is the only ſure road to honor and preferment.

NEWPORT, October 25.

America, deſtined by nature to be carriers of her own produce, yet tamely ſuffers this valuable branch of trade to be monopolized by foreigners.---In the harbour of New York there are now 60 ſhips, of which 55 are Britiſh. The produce of South-Carolina was ſhipped in 170 ſhips, of which 150 were Britiſh: the other ſouthern ſtates freight their produce in the ſame proportion. In addition to the loſs of being carriers of our own produce, we ſuffer greatly by the free importation of the gewgaws of Europe and many articles of produce. Our cheeſe and barley, which formerly realized a handſome income to the farmer, are now hawked about at an under price for a market. Surely there is not an American who regards the intereſt of his country but muſt ſee the neceſſity of an *efficient fœderal government*; without it the northern ſtates will ſoon be depopulated and dwindle into poverty, while the ſouthern ones will become ſilk worms, to toil and labour for Europe.

Heaven (ſays a correſpondent) ſeems preparing America for greatneſs and importance, by gradations that no nation in the world were ever bleſſed with. When our rights were infringed by an ungrateful mother, it diffuſed a ſpirit of liberty and virtue. When foreign mercenaries aided by a parent's ſword threatened havock and deſolation, numerous armies, from hidden ſources, were brought into exiſtence and led on to victory and ſucceſs. When the avarice of foreign powers thwarted the natural ſyſtem of commerce, and internal corruptions enervated the principles of government, and brought us to the alarming criſis of puſillanimouſly expecting ſome bold uſurper to aſſume the reigns, and ſport with the invaluable rights of men, the goodneſs of our God was truly apparent in having influenced the people to conſtitute a convention to remedy thoſe diſorders, and in leading them on to organize a government upon the laſting baſis of liberty and order. This is the ſeed time of union---the ſtate that ſhould be now unfœderal will plunge herſelf into merited diſgrace, if not annihilation.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 7.

When the illuſtrious Waſhington was called on by the Convention, to ratify the Conſtitution as its preſident--holding the pen, after a ſhort pauſe, he pronounced theſe words, too remarkable to be forgotten or unknown----" *Should the ſtates reject this excellent Conſtitution, the probability is, an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace--the next will be drawn in blood!*"---Great heaven, avert the dreadful cataſtrophe! But may the riſing glories of his country gild his declining horizon, and her ſmiling proſperity chear his heart at ſinking into the embrace of death!

TRENTON, November 6.

Tueſday the 23d ult. the General Aſſembly of this ſtate met here. And on the 26th came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by Council on the 29th.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

October 26, 1787.

WHEREAS the commiſſioners from this ſtate have reported a conſtitution for the future government of the United States, agreed upon by the general convention lately held for that purpoſe in the city of Philadelphia, accompanied by a reſolution, that it be ſubmitted to a convention of delegates choſen in each ſtate by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legiſlature, for their aſſent and ratification:---And whereas Congreſs have unanimouſly reſolved, that the ſaid conſtitution be tranſmitted to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to the intent aforeſaid; and it appearing to be the earneſt wiſh of the good people of this ſtate, that early and immediate meaſures be taken to aſſemble a convention within the ſame, for the purpoſe of deliberating and determining on ſaid conſtitution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to ſuch of the inhabitants of this ſtate as are entitled to vote for repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to meet in their reſpective counties on the 4th Tueſday in November next, at the ſeveral places fixed by law for holding annual elections, to chooſe three ſuitable perſons to ſerve as delegates from each county in a ſtate convention, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned, and that the ſame be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations preſcribed for conducting ſuch elections.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the perſons ſo elected to ſerve in a ſtate convention, do aſſemble and meet together on the ſecond Tueſday in December next at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, then and there to take into conſideration the aforeſaid conſtitution; and if approved of by them, finally to ratify the ſame in behalf and on the part of this ſtate; and make report thereof to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in conformity with the reſolution thereto annexed.

Reſolved, That the ſheriffs in the reſpective counties of this ſtate ſhall be, and they are hereby required to give as timely notice as may be, by advertiſements, to the people of their counties of the time, place and purpoſe of holding elections as aforeſaid.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

Council Chamber, October 29, 1787.

Unanimouſly concurred in by Council this day.

BOWES REED, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.

On Tueſday the 6th inſt. came on the election for five perſons to repreſent this city in the enſuing State Convention. On the cloſe of the Poll, at the State-Houſe, the votes ſtood as follows, viz.

George Latimer,	1215	Benjamin Franklin,	235
Benjamin Ruſh,	1211	Charles Pettit,	150
Hilary Baker,	1204	David Rittenhouſe,	148
James Wilſon,	1203	John Steinmetz,	137
Thomas M'Kean,	1157	James Irvine,	132

Nothing ſhews the weakneſs of the antifœderal junto more than the above ſtate of the votes of our city. With their utmoſt exertions and induſtry, their whole number of votes amounted only to 150. Dr. Franklin, who was run in their ticket as a decoy, was left out of the fœderal ticket, only becauſe his infirmities and preſent ſtation would have made it improper to put him in the Chair of the Convention, and he could not have been there without being Preſident. Mr. Steinmetz, who is a fœderaliſt, was low in votes, only from being in antifœderal company.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the enſuing Convention of this ſtate:----

Philadelphia County. George Gray, John Hunn, William Macpherſon, Enoch Edwards, Samuel Aſhmead.

Bucks. Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Yardley, John Bartley, Abraham Stout.

Cheſter. Thomas Bull, Anthony Wayne, William Gibbons, Richard Downing, Thomas Cheney, John Hannum.

Lancaſter. Jaſper Yates, Stephen Chambers, John Whitehill, John Hubley, Robert Coleman, Sebaſtian Graff.

York. Thomas Hartley, Henry Slagle, David Grier, John Blake, Benjamin Pedie, Thomas Campbell.

Cumberland. Robert Whitehill, Jonathan Hoge, John Harris, John Jordon.

Berks. Joſeph Heiſter, John Biſhop, John Ludwick, Nicholas Lutz, Abraham Lincoln.

Philip Kreemer, Eſquire, is elected a member of the General Aſſembly for Berks county, in the room of Charles Biddle, Eſq; reſigned.

Northampton. John Arndt, Stephen Balliot, Joſeph Horsfield, David Deſhler.

Montgomery. F. A. Muhlenberg, James Morris, John Richards, Jonathan Roberts.

Daupbin. William Brown, Adam Orth, John Hanna.

Yeſterday the honorable the General Aſſembly elected the following Gentlemen Delegates to Congreſs, for the enſuing year, viz. WILLIAM IRVINE, SAMUEL MEREDITH, JOHN ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM BINGHAM and JAMES R. REED.

On Wedneſday laſt the Supreme Executive Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when there appeared nine votes in favor of Joſeph Redman, Eſq; and ten in favor of Charles Biddle, Eſq; who was accordingly re-elected to that office.

On Friday laſt, in the General Aſſembly, the bill for ſettling the allowance of the delegates to the enſuing convention being taken up for a third reading, Mr. M Lene moved for an amendment, by which it was provided, that a quorum of the delegates, in order to proceed to buſineſs, ſhould conſiſt of the ſame number as the conſtitution preſcribes for a quorum of the General Aſſembly: Whereupon a conſiderable debate aroſe, in which the advocates for the amendment inſiſted, that the houſe was competent to adopt it, in order to remove any ſuſpicion or jealouſy which might otherwiſe ariſe, that a few of the neighbouring counties would aſſemble and tranſact the buſineſs to their own minds, before the remote counties could ſend forward their delegates. The members oppoſed to the amendment urged, that the reſolutions of the houſe were merely recommendatory, but that its laws were held to be obligatory; as therefore the houſe could not impoſe any rules or regulations upon the convention, which will fit under the paramount authority of the people, and not of the legiſlature, it would be improper to do what muſt be in its nature nugatory and abſurd; or in other words, to enact a law which would not be binding in its operation. The amendment was loſt by a conſiderable majority.

A petition from the manufacturing ſociety repreſented to the aſſembly, that ſeveral models had been bought up to be ſent abroad, and ſeveral artiſts ſeduced to quit the ſtate, and praying that a law might be paſſed to prevent ſuch pernicious practices, in conformity to the example of every manufacturing nation in Europe. Mr. Fitzſimons enforced the prayer of the petition, by informing the houſe, that two models for the cotton manufactory had been purchaſed by certain perſons in this city, and ſent abroad, and that there was reaſon to aſſert, that a ſubſcription had been entered into for the accompliſhment of ſuch purchaſes, and for defraying the charge of removing artiſts and manufacturers from the country. The petition was read a ſecond time by ſpecial order, and referred to a committee. Could we diſcover the names of the perſons alluded to in the above petition, we ſhould think it our duty to lay them before the public.

On the queſtion reſpecting the petition of Meſſrs. Wells and Clifford, for relinquiſhing the public ſhare of the forfeiture accruing from the condemnation of the ſhip Anna, a conſiderable argument aroſe, in which the technical abilities of the gentlemen of the law, members of aſſembly, were exerted, to eſtabliſh a diſtinction between *fine* and *forfeiture*, and to prove that council might, under the conſtitution, remit the former, but could not relinquiſh the latter. From theſe premiſes they deduced the neceſſity of calling in the legiſlative aid to relieve the hardſhip which the petitioners would otherwiſe be expoſed to; and the opinion of the houſe being taken upon two ſeveral propoſitions, viz. firſt, whether Meſſrs. Wells and Clifford ſhould be relieved, and ſecond, whether the Executive Council ſhould be veſted, for the future, with the power of relinquiſhing forfeitures in maritime caſes, the numbers were equally divided, and the vote of the Speaker decided both queſtions in the affirmative; a committee was appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

We are happy to inform our readers, that in conſequence of the report of the committee on that part of the meſſage from council which relates to the paper money, a committee was on Friday laſt appointed by the General Aſſembly, to bring in a bill enabling mortgagers to pay off their reſpective loans before the time ſtipulated for payment thereof, and repealing that part of the law for erecting a loan-office, which authoriſes the commiſſioners to re-loan any ſums that may be paid off upon prior mortgages. By theſe regulations, the committee who made the report have calculated that the whole of the late emiſſion will be redeemed in the ſpace of three years. The beneficial effect which the proceedings of the legiſlature upon this ſubject have already produced, open a flattering proſpect that the paper will ſoon be reſtored to its merited credit, much to the eaſe and comfort of a numerous claſs of poor and induſtrious citizens.

We hear from Dover, that the county of Suſſex continues unrepreſented in the Houſe of Aſſembly, which has induced them to paſs a law making eleven members a quorum for doing buſineſs. They have alſo, it is ſaid, directed the votes of all qualified perſons to be admitted at the approaching election for a convention, without diſtinction, whether they have complied with the teſt-law or not.

By the Amſterdam Packet, which arrived on Friday laſt in this port from Amſterdam, we are informed that Utrecht had been taken by the Pruſſian troops, and that 30,000 Pruſſians were within two leagues of the city of Amſterdam, in conſequence of which all the ſluices were opened, and the circumadjacent country laid under water. The French troops were at the ſame time in motion, and there was every appearance of a general war in Europe.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, September 17, 1787.

"I had a great deal to write you, but at preſent every thing here is in the utmoſt ferment and confuſion, on account of 30,000 Pruſſian troops having entered Guildria, and being in full march towards Holland; which will be a capital ſtroke againſt us. This news has thrown us into the greateſt conſternation, and in particular has caſt ſuch a damp on my mind, that I am entirely unfit for my buſineſs. We are indeed aſſured of France's aſſiſtance, and it is ſaid the French troops at Givent are actually under marching orders for this province; but this will take up ſome days, and in the mean time the Pruſſians may do a great deal of miſchief. Utrecht has been evacuated by our people, becauſe the garriſon, conſiſting of between 7 and 3000 men, could be better employed in defending the province of Holland than the town of Utrecht, which after all could not have held out a ſiege.

"Thus far I had written this morning---and this afternoon, my dear -------, all the gates are ſhut, the bridges drawn up, all communication ſtopped between the city and country.---This is, indeed, a melancholy ſight.

"The various reports arriving here every minute are often of ſo contradictory a nature, that they only ſerve to encreaſe our perplexity. This afternoon it was aſſerted the Pruſſian troops were already in the province of Holland, even as near as Weeſp, which is but two miles from us. This probably has been the occaſion of ſhutting the gates. In ſhort every thing wears a wretched aſpect, and I am of opinion that our patriotic party are undone---and then---farewell, dear Holland, for ever.

"This moment we hear that Naarden and Weeſp are already taken, which is but a few hours diſtance between us and the enemy, ſo that by to-morrow they may with the greateſt eaſe be before our gates. It is not difficult to foreſee that they will be admitted, as no reſiſtance can be made. Fatal conſequences of quarrelling for years, without putting themſelves into a ſtate of defence. O heavens! what dreadful diſpenſation is this!

"Good night, dear -------; I could burſt out a crying when I think of it. God knows whether we ſhall not be totally plundered, for the mob will be outrageous againſt the patriots."

DIED, on the 11th inſtant, in Cumberland, Weſt-Jerſey, EBENEZER HOWELL, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Common Pleas of that county, in the 63d year of his age; a gentleman much reſpected in the ſeveral relations of life.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES *of* VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, October 25, 1787.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the proceedings of the fœderal convention, as tranſmitted to the General Aſſembly, through the medium of Congreſs, be ſubmitted to a convention of the people, for their full and free inveſtigation and diſcuſſion.

Reſolved, That every citizen, being a freeholder in this commonwealth, be eligible to a ſeat in the convention, and that the people therefore be not reſtrained in their choice of delegates by any of thoſe legal or conſtitutional reſtrictions, which confine them in their choice of members to the legiſlature.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to each county to elect two delegates, and to each city, town, or corporation entitled, or who may be entitled by law, to repreſentation in the legiſlature, to elect one delegate to ſaid convention.

Reſolved, That the qualifications of electors be the ſame as thoſe eſtabliſhed by law.

Reſolved, That the elections for delegates as aforeſaid be held at the uſual places appointed by law for holding the general elections for delegates to the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be conducted by the officers, who conduct the elections of delegates, and conformably to the rules and regulations thereof.

Reſolved, That the election of delegates be held in the month of March next, on the firſt day of the court to be held for each county, city or corporation reſpectively; and that the perſons ſo choſen aſſemble in the ſtate houſe, in the city of Richmond, on the fourth Monday in May.

Reſolved, That two thouſand copies of theſe reſolutions be forthwith printed and diſtributed by the members of the general aſſembly, among their conſtituents, and that the executive tranſmit a copy of them to Congreſs, and to the legiſlature and executive of the reſpective ſtates.

Teſt. JOHN BECKLEY, Clk. H. D.

It is wonderful, ſays a correſpondent, that any man in Pennſylvania ſhould object to the new Congreſs having a power to regulate our ſtate elections for *fœderal* purpoſes, who has witneſſed the alarming attempts made by a faction in this ſtate (by firſt limiting the *number* of electors by means of a teſt-law, and afterwards confining the *time* to eight o'clock at night) to deſtroy that ineſtimable privilege altogether. This can never be effected by any influence hereafter, while our ſtate can appeal to a ſtrong, unprejudiced fœderal power for juſtice and equal liberty.

An Anecdote of the author of the CENTINELS, and other antifœderal pieces.----This old man was called upon by a tradeſman a few months ago for a debt under 30l. which had been due above twelve years, and which had not been demanded, from a tenderneſs to the old man's circumſtances. As ſoon as our antifœderal author ſaw the account, he ſaid, "I will not pay this bill. The time for paying it has expired by the ſtatute of limitation, and I will not ſet ſo *bad an example* as to pay a debt under ſuch circumſtances." Quere---Whoſe opinion or advice ſhould we now follow, reſpecting the new fœderal government---this diſhoneſt old Scribler's----or the great and good General WASHINGTON's?

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I Perceive in ſome of our news-papers, many objections to the new fœderal Government---ſuch as the want of a bill of rights; the neglect of a declaration in favor of the liberty of the preſs; the danger of our religious liberties, &c. &c. Theſe objections I find have been anſwered. But I beg leave to mention ſeveral objections which I have lately heard againſt it, which are of more weight than any thing which has yet appeared, and which I ſhould be glad to ſee anſwered by ſome one of your numerous fœderal correſpondents.

Having lately travelled through Montgomery county, I ſtopped at a tavern in the neighbourhood of --------, where I met with a number of perſons who had aſſembled together, for the purpoſe of ſettling ſome matters relative to the election of members of Convention. They immediately began a converſation with me about the new government, and with one voice condemned it as a vile ſyſtem of tyranny. I aſked them what their objections to it were? One of them, who, I was told, was a ſchoolmaſter, retailed all the objections that are mentioned in the Centinel with a good deal of vehemence. As ſoon as he had finiſhed, a ſecond perſon complained that nothing was ſaid in the new conſtitution about the liberty of fiſhing and hunting, which were unalienable rights, and that we ſhould from this omiſſion ſoon have game-laws in the United States. I found this man was a ſportſman, and that he had hunted and fiſhed away a valuable plantation. A third, who was the elder of a Preſbyterian meeting, ſaid that no teſtimony was borne in the new government againſt the theatre, and that now we ſhould have plays and players in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. A fourth objected to it, becauſe no notice was taken in it of the Sabbath-day. A fifth exclaimed againſt it, becauſe a Roman Catholic and a Jew ſtood as good a chance of being Preſident of the United States as a Chriſtian or a Proteſtant. A ſixth, who was a weaver, abuſed it, becauſe it contained nothing in favor of American manufactures. A ſeventh, who I was told had lately broken a new waggon in driving it over a piece of bad road, complained that it contained nothing in favor of repairing our roads. Many other objections of a like nature were made, which I do not now recollect.

I hope Mr. Wilſon, at our next town-meeting, will anſwer thoſe which I have mentioned, and in a manner ſo ſatisfactory as to give no occaſion for further attacks upon our fœderal conſtitution.

AN ENQUIRER.

A RECEIPT *for an* ANTIFEDERAL ESSAY.

WELL-BORN, nine times---*Ariſtocracy*, eighteen times---*Liberty of the Preſs*, thirteen times repeated---*Liberty of Conſcience*, once---*Negroe ſlavery*, once mentioned---*Trial by jury*, ſeven times---*Great Men*, ſix times repeated---Mr. WILSON, forty times----and laſtly, GEORGE MASON's *Right Hand in a Cutting-box*, nineteen times----put them altogether, and diſh them up at pleaſure. Theſe *words* will bear boiling, roaſting, or frying--and, what is remarkable of them, they will bear being ſerved, after being once uſed, a dozen times to the ſame table and palate.

BY a reſolution of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, paſſed at the preſent ſitting, MASKELL EWING, jun, Eſquire, is appointed to receive and liquidate all ſuch certificates as ought to have been ſettled and allowed by SILAS CONDICT, but which have by any means eſcaped being ſettled by ſaid CONDICT, and has opened his office in Trenton, where applications will be received until the firſt day of January next, when the office will be finally cloſed.

[Thoſe Printers whoſe papers circulate in New-Jerſey, are requeſted to publiſh the above, that the information may be as general as poſſible.]

A Farmer.

WANTED, a Man who is well acquainted with every Branch of HUSBANDRY, and who can be well recommended for Sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

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Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

DISCOUNTS

Procured for approved Bills or Notes. Change or Exchange made for Paper Money, Gold or Silver. Money borrowed or lent on good Notes or Security.

All kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given.

Country people and others furniſhed with Loan-Office Certificates and State Money, and their buſineſs negociated there, by applying to

Francis White, near the Bank.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by lands of Frantz Michael Biſhop, Jacob Koch, and others; containing 91 acres and 44 perches, more or leſs, and uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hagers, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate partly in More and partly in Plainfield townſhips, Northampton county; containing 116 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Hittle, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff,

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 7th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Allen townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Dater, the elder, and others; containing 189 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Robert Young, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Allen-ſtreet, in the town of Northampton; bounded on the north by Andrew-ſtreet, on the eaſt by a public alley, on the ſouth by a lot of Joſeph Derr's; containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 230 feet. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Andrew Gongwear, and to be ſold, by GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 2, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 11th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land of John Handwork; containing 107 acres. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Thomas, and to be ſold, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away this inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, a NEGRO MAN named Bob, about 5 feet 10 inches high, the fore part of his head bald, the reſt was lately cut; had with him when he went away a new blue coat and a mixt red and blue jacket, new buckſkin breeches, two hats, one new and the other old, an old linſey coat and jacket, two good ſhirts, one pair of trowſers, one pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes; he is a tanner by trade, and has a ſcar upon one of his cheeks. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow and brings him to his maſter, or ſends him word, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

Oct. 31, 1787. § CONRAD KEELY.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

This DAY is PUBLISHED,---Price 6s.

AND SOLD BY

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

At the corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

An AMERICAN Selection of

Lessons in *Reading* and *Speaking*.

Calculated to improve the *minds* and refine the *taste* of YOUTH. And also to instruct them in the *Geography*, *History*, and *Politics* of the *United States*. To which is prefixed, *Rules* in *Elocution*, and *Directions* for expressing the principal *Passions* of the Mind. Being the Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English language.

By NOAH WEBSTER, jun. Esq.

The third edition, greatly enlarged.

Begin with the Infant in his Cradle: Let the first word he lisps be Washington. MIRABEAU.

Also, Just Published, by the same Author,

A plain and comprehensive ENGLISH GRAMMAR. *Price* 2s6.

The AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK, *Containing an easy standard of pronunciation. Price* 1s6.

The *New England* PRIMER, improved agreeable to the above plan. *Prices* 4*d.* and 6*d.*

At said Store are to be had, a large and general assortment of English and Latin school books, books of entertainment and instruction for children, selected from Newberry, &c. neatly bound and gilt.

ALL AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Large allowance made, when taken by the quantity. 6w

October 12. 1787.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the 9th of June last, a bright bay HORSE, about three years old, no brand, long round bodied, trots, had a yoke on when he came. Also a small grey MARE, about seven years old, no brand, appears whiter on the nose than elsewhere. They have been advertised before, were appraised, and advertised for sale, but the subscriber thought the sale too low, has therefore advertised them again, that the owners may come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the charges on the 16th of November next, by THOMAS SCOTT. †

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 6th of September, 1787, from the Golden Swan, in Third-street, Philadelphia, a dark brown middle size milch COW, about eight years old, with a white spot in her forehead and some white on her back and belly, and large straight horns, is branded with the letters A S on each horn, and had a rope round her horns. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ ABRAHAM SHERIDAN.

WAS left at the house of the subscriber, Inn-keeper, in Nockamixon township, in Bucks county, on the night of the 24th inst. by a certain Negro Woman, who called herself Phillis, a Negro Child about three years old, said wench said she belonged to a French Gentleman near Fleming-town, in New-Jersey, but had some time since purchased her time. The owner or owners of said Child, if any it has, is therefore requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Nockamixon, Sept. 29, 1787. † GEORGE SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER,) Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG,)

CAME to the Lower-ferry on Schuylkill, the 7th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a blaze in his face, 14 hands high, 14 years old. Whoever has lost the same, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

October 15. 1787. ‡ J. BENNER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in the district of Southwark, on Monday, the 22d inst. a pair of dark brown HORSES, with stars in their foreheads, about 15 hands high, six years old, natural trotters, and one of them has a little white on the near hind foot. Whoever has taken up the same, upon delivering them to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

October 29, 1787. § THOMAS PENROSE.

IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

GOLD watches; patent seconds, capped and jewelled and common silver ditto, clocks; a great variety of japanned clock faces, cast clock work, round enamelled dials for time-pieces, silversmiths drawing plates; large turkey oil-stones.

ALSO, an assortment of clock and watch makers tools and materials, files, &c. ‡

Just IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK and WATCH Maker,

Front-street, opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and small vizes; cast brass and slit pinions; a general assortment of files; screw plates and screw drivers; oil-stones; polishing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and small plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold seconds watch. New and old watches bought, sold and repaired.

For SALE, by

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his STORE in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

ENGLISH sheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, best double FF gunpowder in quarter casks, a large assortment of sheet brass and brass wire, black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs, German scythes, straw knives and whetstones, boxes of quart and pint glass tumblers, superfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dresden tea cups and saucers, temple spectacles, pewter table and tea spoons, shoe buckles, sleeve buttons, pins, needles, double screw gimblets, Dutch looking glasses, metal buttons, shoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chrystals, fusee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, situate in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, suitable for a wholesale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue store. October 16. 2 m.

WILLIAM SANSOM,

HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the east side of Second-street, three doors below Arch-street, and nearly opposite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the season, part of which are just opened, and will be disposed of upon reasonable terms.---Likewise

Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glass, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE subscriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north side of Clifton's alley, between Arch and Race-streets, and Front and Second-streets, opposite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horses are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He also proposes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horses by the week, day or night, and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon the strictest attention and care.

He has also provided himself with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horses, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the same.

The greatest punctuality and attention will be paid to the above business, by the public's humble servant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia August 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

Imported in the ship Harmony, Capt. Willet, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Bristol, and to be sold,

By *Towers* and *Evans*,

Adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs, Painters Colours, Glass, &c.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *viz.*

Excellent red bark, camphor, isinglass, glauber salts, a quantity of refined salt-petre, and a variety of

PATENT MEDICINES----ALSO,

White lead,	Litharge,
Red lead,	Rose pink,
Spanish brown,	Strewing smalt,
Prussian blue,	Stone oker,
Frankford black,	Verdigrease,
Patent yellow,	Vermillion, &c.

SHEET GLASS,

29 inches	by 24,	23	by 17
26	by 22,	20	by 16

Bristol WINDOW GLASS,

11 by 9	9 by 7
10 by 8	8 by 6

Glaziers diamonds, gold leaf, camels hair pencils, painting brushes, pallet knives, prepared oil, spirits of turpentine, varnish, &c. &c. October 12.

TO BE SOLD,

And the terms of payment made agreeable to the purchaser,

ONE hundred and sixty acres of land, situate on the north side of Neshaminy creek, near the new bridge, late the estate of John Edgar, part whereof is meadow and more may be made; and whereon is sufficient timber for the estate. The land is of such a quality that it needs no further recommendation.

Apply to WILLIAM DOBLE, at Mount Benger, near the premises. e p 4 w

October 22, 1787.

TO BE LET,

A neat Parlour and Room,

Either furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire of the Printers.

WAS left as a stray, at the place of the subscriber, in Germantown, on Saturday the 13th inst. a dark brown MARE, about four years old, with a blaze in her face, her two hind feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB DORLAND.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Frankford, last night, a chestnut sorrel mare, with a small blaze in her face, she is between 13 and 14 hands high, and 10 years old, trots and paces. Whoever secures the thief and mare, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or four Dollars for the mare only, with reasonable charges.

10th Month 19th, 1787. † HENRY PAUL.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-street, nine doors below Race-street, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the most reasonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Lisbon, Mountain, Teneriffe, Fyal } WINES,
Gin by the Case,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Customers will favour him with their continuance. † eif

---

FOR the information of the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are Creditors of the United States, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of General Assembly, passed the first day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this state, will be closed with the last day of February next.

Comptroller-General's Office, JOHN NICHOLSON.
Philadelphia, August 30, 1787.

The partnership of Ross & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all those who have any demands against the house, are desired to bring them in for settlement to the subscriber; and such as are indebted are requested to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,

The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ship Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine vessels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few cases very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Irish linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Just Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,

And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by

William & John Sitgreaves,

At their STORE in Front, below Chesnut-street,

KENDAL cottons, rose and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearskins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and swanskins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, shalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worsted sattinets, hair and worsted plush, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thicksets & honeycombs, striped & check cotton furniture, bed ounts and ticking, Russia sheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Irish & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey stripe, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worsted and yarn hose, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, farsnets, modes, pelongs, sattins and lutestrings, sewing silk and silk twist, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter assorted in casks, guns, powder and shot, best Crowley steel, nails, tin, window glass, frying-pans, womens stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

JOHN SHIELDS,

In Second-street, the sixth door below Chesnut-street, (the store formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, suitable to the Season,

Which are now opening, and will be sold low for Cash or a short Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:

LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted swanskins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hosiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congress and kings cords,
Coloured threads, scarse twist, bindings and galloons,
Fustians, beavers, spotted and figured velvets,
Irish linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the case or dozen,
Mens stocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat assortment of the newest fashioned metal buttons, as usual.

*** That compleat retail shop, with the house, at the north-east corner of Second and Chesnut-streets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE loose, or was stolen from the yard of the Fox-chase, at the upper end of Second-street, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th of October, 1787, a large black HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, a white face, his hind feet white, has a remarkable white spot at the root of his near ear, has a long heavy trot; he has a short switch tail, was in good order, is about 8 or 9 years old, shod before. There was on him, when missing, a good saddle and bridle, and an old green saddle-cloth. Whoever takes him up and delivers him to the subscriber, at the three mile stone, on the Ridge road, or to Peter Souder, at the Fox-chase, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if stolen, and the thief apprehended, shall have SIXTEEN HARD DOLLARS, paid as above. ¶ WILLIAM HENDERSON.

N. B. He was seen the same evening he was missing, on the Ridge road, a man on his back with light coloured clothes on.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

STOLEN from the subscriber last Sunday night, out of the stable, a likely sorrel HORSE, of the Janus breed, has a white blaze in his forehead, some white spots on his back, and a remarkable lump or knot on his off fore pastern joint. Whoever shall secure the thief in any jaol, and brings the horse to me, shall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS, and reasonable charges, by DAVID SMITH.

Elk-Town, October 16, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.